MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Schley House Inventory Number: F-3-012

Address: 8018 Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick

Owner: Schley Farm Partnership Trust, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 1357 Tax Map Number: 414 Tax Account ID Number: 218402

Project: Monocacy Boulevard Central Section Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name: ___ Date: ___

Is the property located within a historic district? X yes ___ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: F-3-243

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district X yes District Name: Gas House Pike Rural Historic District

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource X yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes ___ no

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Property Description

The Schley Farm is located on the north side of Gas House Pike in the City of Frederick. The 82.09-acre property is accessed by a paved driveway from Gas House Pike and comprises two dwellings and nine and agricultural outbuildings including a bank barn, corn crib, dairy barn, dairy, loafing shed, milking parlor, three storage buildings. Several mature trees are located in the front (south) of the main dwelling. A late twentieth century development is north (rear) of the property. The Schley Farm previously was documented in a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form; the earlier documentation did not discuss the agricultural outbuildings (Sheetenhelm 1979).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D** **Considerations:** ___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D** ___ **E** ___ **F** ___ **G** ___ **None**

Comments: ___

✓ 3/20/09

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

3/26/09

Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

200900618

Building Descriptions
Domestic Buildings

Principal Dwelling
The ca. 1860 brick dwelling faces south towards Gas House Pike. The dwelling includes a principal block and an ell with three additions. The two-story, five-bay-by-two-bay principal block occupies an irregular plan and is common bond with rows of eleven. The principle block rests on a stone foundation and terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The ell and additions are irregular brick bond and terminate in a roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. A center gable is on the south (front) elevation. Six brick chimneys pierce the roof and four porches are located on the dwelling. Generally windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung wood-sash units with wood shutters.

The south elevation is characterized by a large center gable, one-story three-bay porch, and modillion frieze. The south elevation has eleven openings: one central entrance, nine windows with shutters, and a lunette in the center gable. Four windows are located on the first floor and five are on the second floor, symmetrically placed. A recessed paneled centered entry has a four-panel wood door with sidelights and a transom. The third bay window on the second floor is a six-over-six light jib window with two hinged panels; shutters the length of the opening flank the window. Two screened, basement openings and a single vent are located in the stone foundation. The porch rests on brick piers, has a wood floor, and is supported by four square wood Tuscan posts. The porch balustrade consists of square railings; four poured concrete steps with iron railings lead to the porch and main entrance.

The west elevation of the principal block has two windows with shutters on each floor. The first floor units are six-over-six light jib windows with full length shutters. A full-width, one-story, two-bay wood porch identical to the porch on the south elevation is found on the west elevation. Four poured concrete steps on the south elevation lead to the porch. The north end of the porch has a large stone step, now overgrown with weeds. One basement opening is under the porch.

The east elevation of the main block has two windows with shutters on each floor. The southeast corner of the east elevation has metal bulkhead doors that provide access to the basement's interior. On the north elevation of the principal block, a window and door are found on the second floor. The wood paneled door has a three-light transom and opens onto the second floor porch of the ell.

The two-story, brick ell extends from the north elevation of the main block. The northwestern corner of the roof is hipped and sheathed in standing seam metal, the northeastern corner of the ell is side-gable. The brick pattern on the ell is irregular. A brick corbelled cornice on the ell is lower than the cornice of the main block. The west elevation of the ell has three windows on each floor. One basement window in the stone foundation has been filled in with brick rubble and debris.

The north elevation of the ell has three openings. A three-part window on the first floor, a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash unit is located on the second floor, and a two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash unit is on the second floor. Visual observation suggests the windows have been altered or replaced on the north elevation. Visible alterations in the brickwork such as uneven mortar and replacement bricks around the three-part window support this statement.

The east elevation of the ell has a three-bay, double-tiered wood porch and an interior brick chimney. The east elevation of the ell has two openings on both the first and second floor porch consisting of a recessed, wood

paneled door with a three-light transom and a window with shutters. The porch has square posts and square railings.

A brick, one-story kitchen is attached to the north elevation of the principal dwelling and to the east elevation of the ell. The kitchen terminates in a shed roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. An interior corbelled brick chimney is located at the northeastern corner of the addition. There are two openings on the building; the east elevation of the brick building has a shuttered window and the north elevation has a screen door.

A two-story brick addition extends from the northeastern end of the ell. This addition is side-gabled with an interior end brick chimney. There are four openings on the south elevation. Each floor of the south elevation has a recessed wood paneled door and window with shutters. A double-tiered wood porch defines the south elevation and connects to the porch on the east elevation of the ell. The porch has square posts and square railings. The east elevation of the second floor porch is closed with wood vertical siding. Two small, two-over-two, wood-sash windows are located in the end gable.

A one-story brick building is attached to the east addition. The addition has an interior end brick chimney and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The south elevation of this addition has a recessed door with vertical wood boards and a window, shutters are no longer extant. The east elevation has two small two-over-two light, wood-sash windows in the gable end.

A concrete-block garage addition is attached to the one-story brick addition on the north elevation. The concrete-block garage faces east. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A small concrete building with an open crossway connects the one-story brick addition to the concrete garage. The north elevation of the one-story brick building is visible inside the connecting building. A window and a vertical wood-board door are still in place. The east elevation of the garage has two wood-panel, overhead garage doors. A window opening on the north elevation of the garage has been closed with boards and the west elevation is blind.

Tenant House

A late-nineteenth century tenant house is located north of the principal dwelling. The two-story, wood-frame dwelling faces east and occupies a rectangular footprint with ell. Vinyl siding clads the building. The building rests on a stone foundation that has been partially parged and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof. One off-center, on-ridge chimney is located in the principal block and one off-center, off-ridge chimney is found in the ell. Windows consist of one-over-one light, vinyl-sash and two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Vinyl shutters flank the windows.

The primary entrance is centered in the three-bay east (front) elevation. A front porch shelters the five-light metal door. Pressure-treated lumber was employed on the porch floor and for the posts supporting the porch's shed roof. First floor windows are one-over-one light, vinyl replacement sash; two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found on the second floor. The north elevation of the principal block contains one one-light, vinyl-sash window on the first floor and a one-light, fixed, wood-sash window in the gable end. A two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash window is found on the second floor. Metal bulkhead doors provide access to the basement. The fenestration on the south elevation is identical to that found on the north elevation.

The ell's north elevation is one bay and contains one one-over-one light, vinyl-sash window on the first floor and one two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash unit on the second floor. The ell's west elevation is similar to the north and south elevations of the principal block. Poured-concrete steps lead to a nine-light, two-panel metal door centered on the ell's south elevation. A small, four-over-one light, vinyl-sash window and one one-over-one light,

aluminum-sash window flank the door. The second floor has a two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash window.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barn
A ca. 1860 wood-frame bank barn is located northeast of the main house. The barn rests on a stone foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A bank, covered in gravel, leads to two vertical wood sliding doors located in the central bays of the bank (north) elevation. Two sets of wood-frame, louvered ventilation openings flank each side of the doors. A single window opening is located on each end of the lower level in the stone foundation. The western sliding door has a passage door cut out. The east elevation of the bank barn has twelve wood-frame, louvered ventilation openings spaced over four rows. Two openings, one with metal bars and the second with wood louvered openings, appear in the stone foundation on ground level. The west elevation is almost identical to the east elevation with twelve wood-frame louvered ventilation openings. A passage door appears on the main floor at the northwestern corner. One wood-frame window and wood-frame door are on the ground level in the stone foundation. The south elevation has six wood-frame, louvered ventilation openings and two openings on the main level of the barn. The main level overhangs the large loafing area. A raised concrete step is south of the brick and wood frame stalls, almost directly under the overhang. The interior of the loafing area has a brick floor. Openings into the loafing area are by wood-frame doorways and brick walls. The barn's interior has five H-bent frames and a wood floor. The eastern side of the barn is open and the western side has an enclosed granary with opening to the loafing area below.

Dairy Barn and Silo
The ca. 1930 dairy barn is located northeast of the primary dwelling. The one-story plus loft concrete-block building occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building's gambrel roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles; German lap siding is employed in the gambrel ends. Two round metal ventilators are located on the roof ridge. Generally, windows are twelve-light, fixed-sash, wood units with wooden slip sills. Beaded-board doors provide access to the building's interior. A single-story, concrete-block addition was constructed on the north elevation.

Beaded-board, sliding-tract doors are centered in the first floor of the south (front) elevation. The doors are flanked by two window openings, one of which contains a multi-light, wood-sash unit. The sash for the second first floor window is no longer extant. Beaded-board, sliding-tract doors also are centered in the loft level. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the door. The west elevation is ten bays containing twelve-light, fixed, wood-sash windows. One large door opening for animals is found at the east end of the north elevation. The ten-bay east elevation has nine twelve-light, fixed, wood-sash windows and one beaded-board door located in the southernmost bay. A gable-roof hood above the door connects the dairy barn to the adjacent dairy.

A gable-roof addition defines the barn's north elevation. One window opening is found in the addition's west elevation; the sash is no longer extant. The addition's north elevation is blind; German lap siding is found on the north gable end. A beaded-board door is located in the east elevation.

A concrete-block silo is located northeast of the barn. The structure occupies a round footprint; the roof is no longer extant.

Loafing Shed
A late-nineteenth century one-and-a-half-story wood frame loafing shed terminates in an overhanging, side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The shed is clad in vertical wood boards and has shed roof additions on the east and south elevations.

The north elevation has a wood door on the first floor and an opening in the loft. Several boards are missing in the north elevation. The east elevation has a shed roof addition supported by large posts. The south elevation of the principal shed has an elliptical opening with some lath remaining. Two lean-tos are attached to the south elevation of the shed. The first is constructed with vertical wood boards; the second lean-to is wood-framed and clad in metal siding, terminating in a shed roof. The metal lean-to is open on the south elevation with a fenced area. The west elevation has a wood door on the first floor and a wood door in the loft.

Corn Crib
The late-nineteenth century drive-in corn crib is oriented north-south; it rests on a stone foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The walls are clad in vertical boards. A decorative bargeboard and finial joint ornament the corn crib. The south elevation has a vertical board door for the corn crib on the western side, an opening in the gable with boards missing, and an entrance to the shed on the eastern side. The north elevation has a sliding wood door on tracks that opens into the main bay and a vertical board door to the crib. The east and west elevations are blind. The interior has a concrete floor and open rafters. The interior wood boards and rafters are a mix of hand-hewn with wood pegs and circular-sawn.

Dairy
A mid-twentieth century concrete-block building terminates in a gable end roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dairy is located west of the milking parlor and is connected by a covered walkway to the dairy barn on the east. The dairy has nine openings.

An interior brick chimney is located at the north elevation and two round metal barn vents sit atop the gable ridge. The west elevation has two doors. The southernmost entrance has a glass storm door over a metal door and the northernmost entrance is a wood panel door with the bottom cut off. Hoses run between the dairy and the dairy barn through this door. A third opening on the west elevation has been closed in with concrete blocks. The south elevation is blind and the gable end is clad in horizontal boards. The east elevation has a wood lean-to sheathed in metal siding. Four window openings are located on the east elevation. One window is closed with plastic sheeting, a paired window is overgrown with vines, and a six-over-six-light, wood-sash window is located at the northeast corner. Three glass tubes and wiring run between the dairy and the milking parlor to the west along the eaves. Two metal bars with braces support the glass and wiring. The north elevation has horizontal board siding in the gable and two openings; a doorway and a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The north elevation of the dairy opens into a fenced in pen.

Milking Parlor
A mid-twentieth century concrete-block building with an attached shed is located east of the dairy and north of the bank barn. The structure terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The milking parlor has eleven openings. The west elevation has three two-over-two light, metal-sash windows. Glass and metal pipes run between the milking parlor and the dairy. The south elevation has two open entrances. The east elevation has two two-over-two-light, metal-sash windows and one open doorway accessible by a concrete ramp. Two openings are on the north elevation: a three-part window and a six-light window in the gable. The interior of the milking parlor has a deep concrete cavity with metal grate steps on the north and south ends. Two shallow troughs parallel the cavity. Each trough runs at an incline with drains located in the north ends. Metal bars are installed in front of the

three-part window. The ceiling has a pulley system and fluorescent lighting tubes. There is a boarded closed door between the two open entrances on the south wall.

A side-gable pavilion is attached to the south elevation of the milking parlor. The pavilion is wood frame and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The west elevation of the pavilion has three bays, one is open and the other two bays have wood fencing. The south elevation is enclosed with wood fencing. The east elevation is open and a concrete ramp provides access into the pavilion. A concrete-block wall north of the ramp separates the shed from an open coral area.

Concrete-block Storage Building
A late-twentieth century concrete-block building is located north of the principal dwelling and faces east. The single-story, side-gable building occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a dirt floor. Roofing materials are prefabricated metal panels over wood rafters. The north elevation was partially completed; part of the roof where the roof meets the north elevation is not extant. The east elevation is divided into three bays. Wood poles divide the north end of the elevation; a concrete-block wall that extends to the roof characterizes the south end of the elevation. Trees, debris, and equipment obscure the west (rear) elevation.

Small Concrete-block Building
A mid-twentieth century concrete-block building abuts the larger concrete-block building's south elevation. The single-story building occupies a square plan and faces east. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in prefabricated metal panels and rests on a dirt floor. A single, off-center door opening is found on the east elevation. The door is no longer extant. Windows are one-over-two light, metal-sash units; the lights are no longer extant. Two windows are found on the south elevation and one window is centered on the west elevation. The north elevation is blind. Trees and debris partially obscure the west elevation.

Prefabricated-metal Storage Building
A late-twentieth century prefabricated metal building is located northwest of the principal dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Beaded board is employed in the gable ends. The building faces east and rests on a dirt floor. Horizontal-sliding, vinyl-sash windows define the east and west elevations. Two windows flank the single-centered, six-panel aluminum door on the east elevation. Two windows are found on the west elevation. A large opening covered by a plastic tarp characterizes the north elevation. The south elevation is blind.

Property History
The Schley Farm currently comprises 121 acres; a portion of the historic 7,000-acre tract of land surveyed by Benjamin Tasker in 1725 and patented as Tasker's Chance. The dwelling associated with the property dates to the 1860s; however, Edward and Eve Margaret Schley began to acquire land as early as 1831. By 1857, the Schley farm encompassed 260 acres (Frederick County Land Records Liber BGF 7/Folio 366).

Edward Schley died in 1857 and Eve Margaret Schley retained ownership of the property for five years before selling 260 acres to Joseph Routzahn on 1 April 1862 (Frederick County Land Records Liber BGF 7/Folio 366). Eve Margaret Schley continued to live in the Frederick vicinity, residing on East Patrick Street with her adult children.

Joseph Routzahn and his wife, Elizabeth acquired the property from Eve Margaret Schley in 1862; they owned the property for two years. Joseph Routzahn was active in the Frederick community. He served on the Frederick County Board of County Commissioners for the 1861 through 1863 term. The following term, 1863 through 1865, Routzahn served as Board President (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.a.).

The Routzahn family sold the farm on 7 June 1864 to Henry and Eliza A. Culler; they in turn sold it six months later, on 16 December 1864, to Joseph G. Miller (Frederick County Land Records Liber JWLC 2/Folio 632, Liber JWLC 2/Folio 227).

Joseph G. Miller was another prominent Frederick County resident. He was an elected trustee for the almshouse in 1860 and for Montevue Hospital in 1878. Miller also served two consecutive terms on the Board of County Commissioners, from 1861 to 1865, and was elected President of the Board of County Commissioners for the 1865 to 1867 term and again for the 1887 to 1889 term. During his first term of presidency, the Board concentrated on improving the road system and the second term focused on assisting county residents with tax and financial problems (Englebrecht 2001:864, 918, 1140; Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.a).

Joseph G. and Sarah C. Miller sold the property for $21,000 to his brother-in-law, John Smith, on 21 November 1873. The property then consisted of 117 acres. Joseph had divided the land and sold parcels. John Smith was married to Joseph Miller's sister, Mary A. Miller (Frederick Land Records Liber TG 1/Folio 724).

The present-day dwelling first appeared on an 1873 Lake map of Frederick County and John Smith is identified as the owner (Lake 1873). The 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County does not depict any building in the vicinity at the subject property (Bond 1858). The 1858 Bond map depicted Edward Schley's heirs as living on a neighboring property on Gas House Pike and Margaret Schley resided on East Patrick Street. This evidence suggests that the current Schley house was constructed between 1858 and 1873.

When John Smith died, his will appointed Joseph G. Miller and Mary A. Smith, his wife, as trustees for his estate. They sold the property consisting of 117 acres to George H. and Caroline Rizer on October 1, 1881. Shortly afterwards, on October 30, 1881, George H. Rizer mortgaged the property to Catherine A. Keefer for $6,000. By April 1890, he was released from the mortgage (Frederick County Land Records Liber AF 4/Folio 201; Liber 336/Folio 458).

Upon George H. Rizer's death, he conveyed the property to his heir, Emma (Rizer) Smith "for and during the term of her natural life" (Frederick County Land Records 338:176). Emma Rizer married Granville M. Smith, the son of John and Mary Smith. In the 1880 U.S. Census, Granville Smith was listed as a 21 year-old-farmer married to Emma Rizer, 19. Two others are listed as living with Granville and Emma: Hannah Meidling, an African-American servant and Naomi Ogle, a five-year old African-American.

By 1900, the Smith household included the couple and their 16 year-old son, Donald Rizer Smith. Two additional people, "farmhand" and "servant" are recorded in the 1900 U.S. Census as living with the Smiths. The census record of 1910 lists Granville, Emma, Donald, and Mary M., their 6 year-old granddaughter, as living on the property. The 1915 Frederick City Directory records both father and son as residing together and employed as farmers on the Frederick and Monocacy Pike. Before the next census in 1920, Donald married Grace T. Price. He was recorded as the head of the household in 1920; which included his wife, Grace T., his daughter, Mary M., and his parents (U.S. Census 1920). Donald died between 1920 and 1921, his wife deeded the land to her step-daughter, Mary Margaret Smith in 1921 (Frederick County Land Record Liber 336/Folio458). Mary was about seventeen years old when she transferred the deed to her grandparents, Granville and Emma Smith (Frederick County Land Records Liber 338/Folio176). According to Polk's *Frederick City Directory* for 1923 and 1943, Grace moved to downtown Frederick and rented housing first on South Market Street, and then later on East Patrick Street. Mary continued to reside with her grandparents at the farm.

In 1941, Granville deeded the property to Mary Margaret Schley and Nathaniel Wilson Schley (Frederick Land Records 430:247). Mary Margaret Smith had married N. Wilson between 1920 and 1930. By 1930, she and her husband continued to reside with her grandparents and had three children: N. Wilson Jr., Elizabeth, and Donald Gilmer (U.S. Census 1920; 1930). Two maids also were in residence. N. Wilson Schley's paternal grandparents were Eve Margaret and Edward Schley, the original owners of the property. The 1938 Frederick Directory lists N. Wilson Schley as a cashier at Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and Notary on 154 N. Market Street while living at Rural Delivery 1 (Gas House Pike). By 1962, N. Wilson Schley was the assistant vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics-Citizen National Bank of Frederick (Polk's 1938 Frederick City Directory; Polk's 1962 Frederick City Directory).

After Mary Margaret Schley's death, the property passed to her three children as tenants in common: Elisabeth Ann, Nathaniel Wilson, Jr., and Donald Gilmer, Sr. Elisabeth Ann Schley Frank conveyed her one-third interest in the Schley property to her two sons at her death: Robert W. Frank and Thomas Frank. Donald Gilmer Schley Sr., shared his one-third interest with his wife, Helen Walker Schley and upon his death in 1992, his one-sixth interest became part of a residuary trust to be administered by Farmers and Mechanics Bank. N. Wilson Schley Jr., shared his interests in the property with his wife, Celeste Bauermann Schley (Frederick County Land Records 2893:1096). In March 1999, the family sold twenty-nine lots to Primus Residential Development, Inc. for $787,840.00 (Frederick County Land Records 2893:1096). The spouses and children (Robert W. Frank, Thomas Frank, Helen Walker Schley, and Natalie Schley Glunz, Trustees u /a Donald G. Schley Sr., N. Wilson Schley, Jr. and Celeste Bauermann Schley) created Schley Farm Partnership Trust, LLC in a deed dated 30 April 2001 (Frederick County Land Records 2893:1096).

Thematic Context: Mid-Nineteenth Century Domestic Architecture

After the American Revolution, architects and political leaders looked to Rome and Greece as models for the new country. Prominent American architects such as Benjamin Latrobe, William Jay, and Thomas Jefferson were influenced by the classics and Andrea Palladio (McAlester 1984:170-172). The result was a new style; the Early Classical Revival was popular from the late-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century.

Early Classical Revival houses are principally two-story, five-bay and are more commonly found in the southern states. Early Classical Revival houses are characterized by entry porches with four simple columns in the Doric or Tuscan style, prominent center gables, semi-circular windows, and a cornice of dentils or modillions (McAlester 1984:169). The porch entablature is often plain. Long windows, cornice-line balustrades, a raised first floor, and rounded or elliptical windows defined the high-style.

The ca. 1860 Schley Farmhouse is also representative of the vernacular style of architecture that dominated the Frederick County region. The basic form consisted of a two-story dwelling with an attached ell. Generally, the façade was three, four, or five bays and the dwelling terminated in a gable roof. Gable-end interior chimneys at one or both gables of the main block were common, with a gable-end chimney commonly located in the ell's gable end (Getty 1987:94). A double-tiered porch located on the inner side of the ell was a character-defining feature (Getty 1987:94).

In plan, the dwelling could occupy a T or L-shaped footprint. A central hall with a main staircase was common, with a parlor on one side of the hall and a living room or dining room on the opposite side (Getty 1987: 84). The kitchen typically was located in the ell. Bedrooms were located on the second floor and the unfinished attic was used for storage (Getty 1987: 94).

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Small grain and livestock farming proved prosperous for Frederick County farmers during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Reed 1993). The presence of rich grasslands contributed to the growth of livestock and cattle production. However, the raising of livestock accounted for a small percentage of Frederick County farm operations during the period (Reed 1993; Grandine 2001).

Advances in transportation, specifically high-speed rail transportation, impacted the county's agriculture industry. Other factors also influenced the agriculture industry. The post-Civil War agricultural depression resulted in the diversification of crops. Scientific and mechanized farming impacted the scale of farming. Grain production in Frederick County continued during the late nineteenth century, despite the shift in wheat cultivation from the region to the Western and Mid-Western United States (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179).

The bank barn, a well-established agricultural building type by the 1830s, was popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bank barns incorporated into a single building almost all of a farm's storage, processing, animal shelter, and other related functions. One side of the barn was built into an earthen embankment for ease of entry. A forebay projected over the ground level of the building; this level typically contained animal stalls and opened onto a paddock area. Frame bank barns featured a post-and-rail construction system and vertical siding on the exterior, upper level walls. The lower level was constructed of masonry.

The corncrib was another "obligatory" agricultural outbuilding because of the universality of the grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153). Corn cribs were constructed to protect crops against the weather and animals. Early corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). The cribs were elevated on piers and terminated in gable roofs. Doors located at one or both ends of the building provided access to the crib's interior (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.a). Designed to prevent mold and mildew, the cribs were narrow to enable a slow and steady drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155).

Larger farms required more than one corn crib, particularly if the land was farmed by the property owner and a tenant (Long 1972:29). The separate corn cribs may have been joined under one roof. Corn cribs with a single roof were constructed with an entrance at both ends of the building to allow a wagon or tractor to drive between the cribs to enable filling (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116). This area between the cribs also could be used for husking or for storing farm equipment such as cornshellers, baskets, bags, shovels, scoops, and other equipment (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116; PHMC n.d.a).

By the mid-1950s, harvest technology changed. The use of combines made the shelling of corn in the fields possible, and the use of artificial dryers eliminated the need for long drying periods (PHMC n.d.a). These two technological changes made the corn crib obsolete (PHMC n.d.a).

By the early twentieth century, Frederick County agricultural production switched from small grain and livestock to dairying. An increased demand in dairy products was the result of population increases. Bank barns were modified for dairying purposes. Health and hygiene became important considerations during the early twentieth century.

Designs for dairy barns that used smooth surfaces and building materials that could be easily cleaned were promoted. Twentieth-century materials including concrete floors, glass bricks, steel tubing, sliding doors, iron window and door frames, and steel trusses were common (Lanier and Herman 1997:221). Dairy barns were constructed with numerous large windows to aid proper ventilation (Lanier and Herman 1997:221). Frederick County was one of the largest dairy producers in the state by the late twentieth century (Frederick County

Economic and Community Development Commission 1987:7). By 2002, 195,827 acres of Frederick County land were engaged in agriculture; and the county's 161 dairy farms made Frederick County the number one milk producer in the state (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.b).

The construction of the concrete-block dairy also was built in response to the changing sanitary and hygiene standards for milk production. During the early twentieth century, regulations required the separation of milk from the barn through the construction of a separate building for storing milk (PHMC n.d.b). The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies (PHMC n.d.b). The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported (PHMC n.d.b).

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos for the storage of livestock feed a necessity. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. The construction of silos did not become common practice until the early quarter of the twentieth century. A silo census taken in 1882 by the Department of Agriculture recorded 91 silos in 16 states; two silos were reported in Maryland (Reynolds 1988:11).

Silos were important in dairy farming because they enabled the year-round production of milk. Before the construction of silos became common practice, cows produced milk in spring and summer. Consequently, milk prices were higher in the fall and winter months when milk was unavailable (Beedle 2001:2). Through the construction of silos, farmers could store extra hay or corn to last through the winter. The availability of extra hay allowed farmers to provide a winter's food supply for their herds (Reynolds 1988:13; Beedle 2001:3). Silos resulted in lower feeding costs and, by using green fodder, cows produced milk year round (Reynolds 1988:13). The silos provided airtight storage for ensilage and prevented fermentation by preserving the silage until it was needed (Beedle 2001:2).

Early silos were constructed of wood and were constructed in a rectangular or octagonal form (Reynolds 1988:14, 20; Beedle 2001:3). Although some early silos were constructed of stone, such construction often required the skills of a mason, making the construction of stone silos expensive (Beedle 2001:5). By the 1920s, construction materials evolved from wood to reinforced concrete, poured concrete, or tile block (Reynolds 1988:41; Beedle 2001:9). Brick and tile silos were common in regions where such materials were readily available or shipped at reasonable costs (McCalmont 1939:2). Silos typically were constructed adjacent to the barn and connected to the feeding area (Beedle 2001:12).

The circular silo became popular, although other forms continued to be used during the early twentieth century (Reynolds 1988:41). Round silos solved several problems inherent in square or octagonal forms (Beedle 2001:6). The walls of a round silo were strong enough to withstand the lateral pressure caused by the silage (Beedle 2001:6). In addition, the cylindrical form eliminated the common problem of air pockets found in the corners of square silos (Beedle 2001:6). Due to contact with silage acids, the inside lining of the silos often rotted (Beedle 2001:6). By creating an air pocket between the interior wall and the outside, ventilation would reduce lining decay (Beedle 2001:6).

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland. The figure represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916 (Reynolds 1988:51). According to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:13). Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its statewide dominance in dairy farming.

Evaluation

The Schley Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Schley Farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A) and the historical trends in domestic architecture (Criterion C). Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings is typically associated with a mid-nineteenth through an early-twentieth century farming operation. The existing buildings at the Schley Farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate nineteenth and early-twentieth century agricultural practices common to Frederick County. The large number of specialized agricultural outbuildings is representative of agricultural practices typical to Maryland. The collection of buildings, in particular the bank barn and the dairy barn, dairy, and silo, represents the diversification of agriculture that occurred during the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

The property also was evaluated for its potential as a rural historic landscape. A review of aerial photographs suggests that the property no longer retains the sufficient characteristics of patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, and vegetation related to land use. The property boundaries have been reconfigured, boundary lines have been lost, and field patterns altered. These modifications have reduced the landscape's integrity.

The primary dwelling demonstrates many of the exterior characteristics of the early classical revival style during the early nineteenth century. The two-story brick building has a five-bay façade. The porch roof is supported by four Doric columns. The dwelling has a central pediment with a lunette window. Additions to the main dwelling are located on the north elevation (rear). The farm complex is easily recognizable as the bank barn and corn crib are still in use. The twentieth century dairy barn, dairy, and milking parlor are still extant as well.

The Schley Farm is a recognizable farm complex; the buildings and structures reflect the dominant pattern of local agricultural history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries through its surviving buildings. In addition, the main dwelling, bank barn, and dairy barn retain the character-defining features that embody a period, type, or method of construction to merit consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

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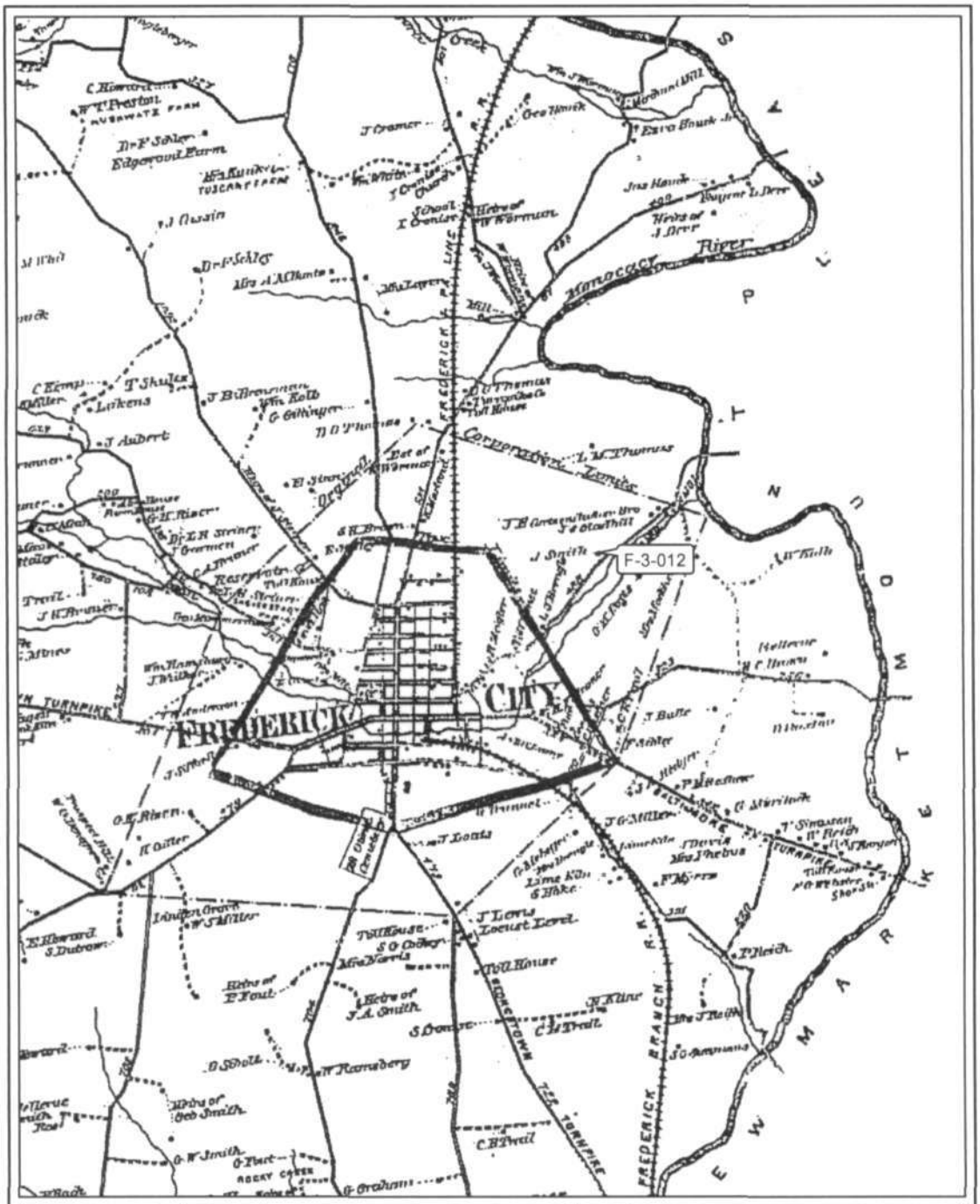
Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, Maryland
Photos taken by: Kirsten Peeler
Photos taken on: 29 May 2008
Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-3-012_2008-05-29_01 - Setting, looking northwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_02 - Dwelling, south elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_03 - Dwelling, south elevation, looking northwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_04 - Dwelling, west elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_05 - Dwelling, north elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_06 - Dwelling, east elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_07 - Dwelling and additions, detail of east elevation, looking southwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_08 - Dwelling additions, looking northwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_09 - Garage, east elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_10 - Tenant house, east elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_11 - Tenant house, looking northeast
F-3-012_2008-05-29_12 - Tenant house, north elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_13 - Loafing shed, looking southwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_14 - Corn crib, south elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_15 - Dairy barn, dairy, and milking parlor, looking northeast
F-3-012_2008-05-29_16 - Silo and dairy barn, looking southeast
F-3-012_2008-05-29_17 - Milking parlor and dairy, north elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_18 - Dairy, interior, looking north
F-3-012_2008-05-29_19 - Bank barn, looking northwest
F-3-012_2008-05-29_20 - Equipment storage shed, east elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_21 - Concrete block building, south elevation
F-3-012_2008-05-29_22 - Metal storage shed, east elevation

Prepared by: Melissa Crosby, Architectural Historian
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Date Prepared: July 2008



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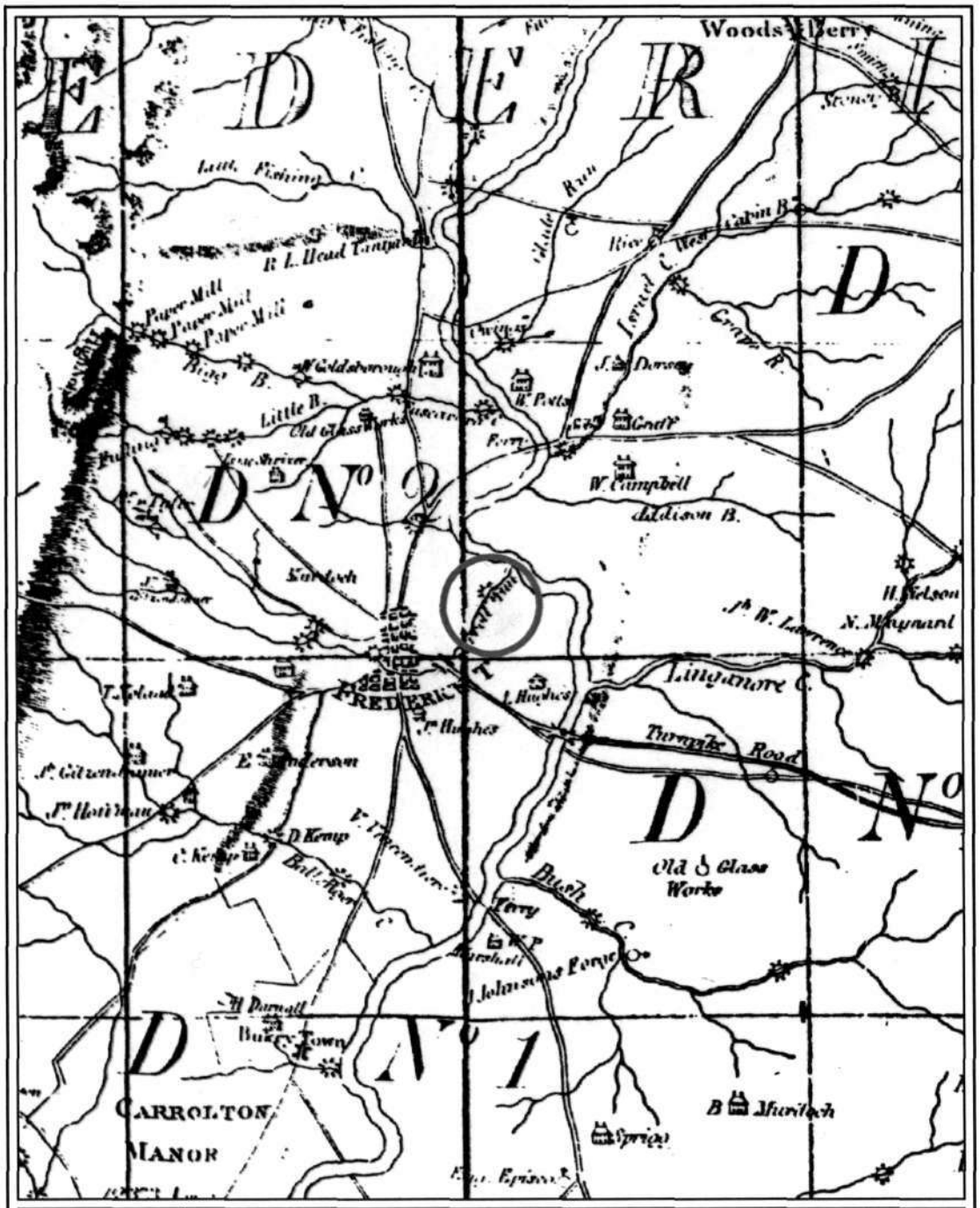
NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-012 Schley House
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

/Project Data/Monocacy Blvd/1873 Lake Map/1873_3012.mxd



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Project Area

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-012 Schley House
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

\Project_Data\Monocacy Blvd\1808 Varle Map\1808_3012.mxd

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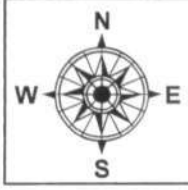
No Scale Available

F-3-012 Schley House
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 6/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

'Project_Data\Monocacy Blvd\1858 Bond Map\1858_3012.mxd



A - Metal Storage Building
B - Concrete Block Building
C - Equipment Storage Building
D - Dwelling
E - Garage
F - Tenant House
G - Corn Crib
H - Loafing Shed
I - Bank Barn
J - Cistern
K - Dairy
L - Milking Parlor
M - Dairy Barn
N - Silo

0 50 100 200 Feet

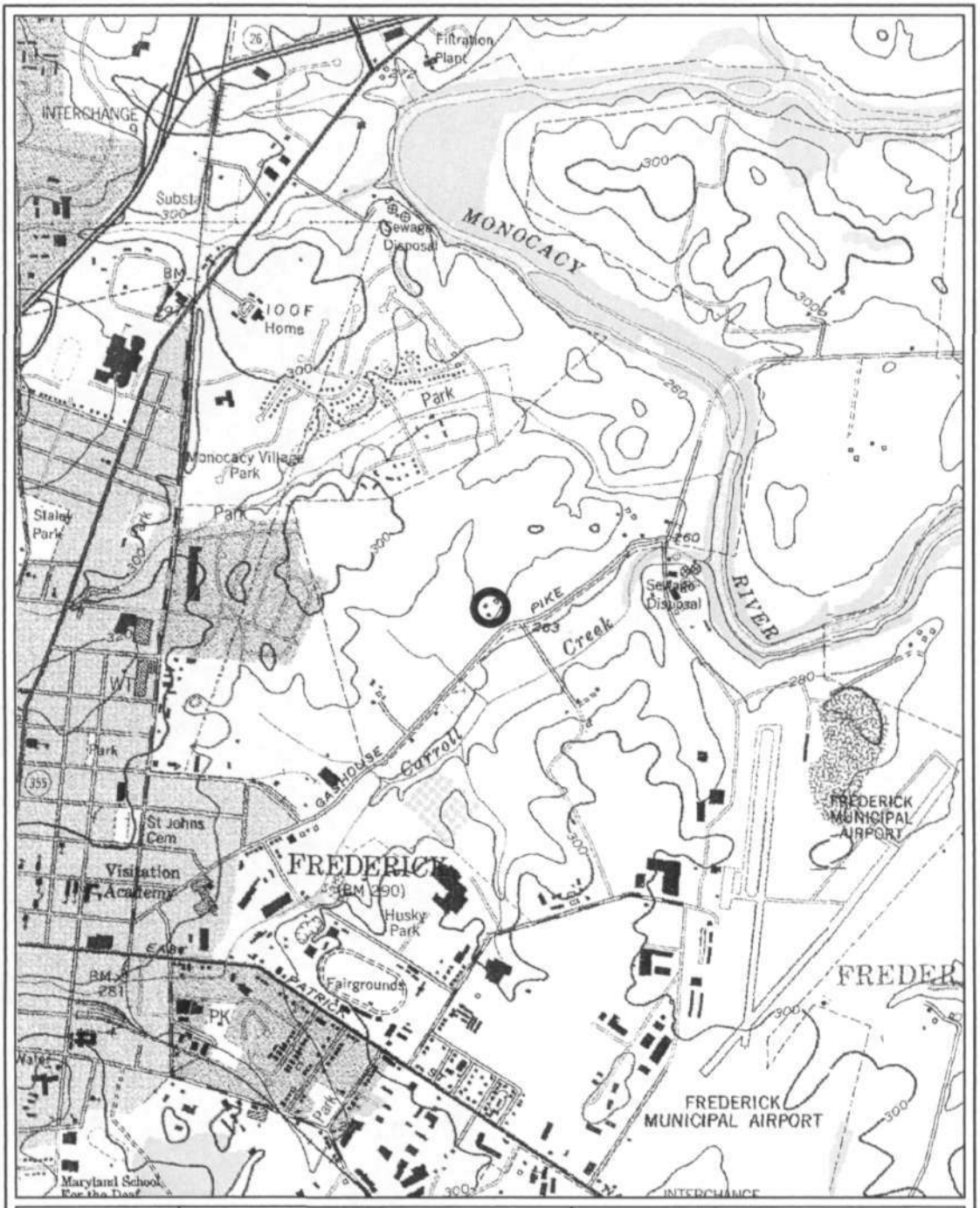
Disclaimer: This is for general location only

F-3-Ø12 Schley House
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map

Date: 06/17/2008 | Prepared By: CJS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data/Monocacy Blvd/3012.mxd



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Property

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

F-3-012 Schley House
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD

Date: 06/20/2008	Prepared By: CJS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

\Project Data\Monocacy Blvd\3012_Quad.mxd

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_01
Setting, looking northwest
Photo #1 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-5-29_02
Dwelling, south elevation
Photo # 2 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_03
Dwelling, south elevation, looking northwest
Photo # 3 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_04
Dwelling, west elevation
Photo #4 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_05
Dwelling, north elevation
Photo #5 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_06
Dwelling, east elevation
Photo #6 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_07
Dwelling and additions, detail of east elevation
Photo #7 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_08
Dwelling additions, looking northwest
Photo # 8 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_09
Garage, east elevation
Photo #9 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_10
Tenant house, east elevation
Photo #10 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_11
Tenant House, looking northeast
Photo #11 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_12
Tenant house, north elevation
Photo #12 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_13
Loafing shed, looking southwest
Photo #13 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_14
Corn crib, south elevation
Photo # 14 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_15
Dairy barn, dairy, and milking parlor, looking northeast
Photo #15 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_16
Silo and dairy barn, looking southeast
Photo # 16 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_17
Milking parlor and dairy, north elevation
Photo # 17 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_18
Dairy, interior, looking north
Photo # 18 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_19
Bank barn, looking northwest
Photo # 19 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_20
Equipment shed, east elevation
Photo # 20 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_21
Concrete block building, south elevation
Photo # 21 of 22

F-3-012
Schley House
Frederick County, MD
K. Peeler
05-29-2008
MD SHPO F-3-012_2008-05-29_22
Metal storage shed, east elevation
Photo # 22 of 22

Memo to file

August 17, 2015

From: Casey Pecoraro
Inventory Registrar

Re: F-3-12
Schley House

MHT Office of Preservation Services requested interior photos of F-3-12 to supplement the existing DOE. Photo log dated January 2010 and (11) photos taken by Kirsten Peeler were accessioned and filed with F-3-12 on 8/17/15. Please note that while the MIHP number as assigned (F-3-12) does not contain leading zeros, the digital photo log and digital image file names are labeled F-3-012.

Digital Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-3-~~0~~12
Property Name: Schley Farmhouse
County: Frederick
Photographer: Kirsten Peeler
Date: January 2010
Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink and Epson Premium Semigloss Photo Paper
CD/DVD: Verbatim DVD-R Gold Archival Grade

Image File Name	Description of View
F-3-012_2010-01-27_01	Parlor Entrance, View SE
F-3-012_2010-01-27_02	Detail, Parlor Window, Looking S
F-3-012_2010-01-27_03	Detail, Jib Window in Parlor, Looking W
F-3-012_2010-01-27_04	Detail, Baseboard in Parlor
F-3-012_2010-01-27_05	Living Room Fireplace
F-3-012_2010-01-27_06	Front Entrance, Looking S
F-3-012_2010-01-27_07	Detail, Newel Post
F-3-012_2010-01-27_08	Detail, Stair
F-3-012_2010-01-27_09	Second Floor Hall and Stair, Looking N
F-3-012_2010-01-27_10	Dining Room, Looking N
F-3-012_2010-01-27_11	Kitchen Fireplace, Looking E

MHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
PARLOR ENTRANCE, LOOKING SE

1 of 11

12 5OZ
12
12
12

MHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KRISTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
DETAIL, PARLOR WINDOW, LOOKING SOUTH
2 OF 11

MAP 4 F.3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
Detail, JLB window in parlor, looking west

3 of 11

MHT # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
DETAIL, BASEBOARD IN PARLOR

4 of 11

MIHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE
5 OF 11

MHP # F-3 12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN FEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
FRONT ENTRANCE, LOOKING SOUTH
6 of 11

MHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN FEELER
JAN 2010
OLD SUPPD
DETAIL, NEWEL POST
7 of 11

MHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
DETAIL, STAIR

8 of 11

MHP # F-3-12
SCHLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN UNO
MD SHPO
2ND FLOOR HALL & STAIR RAILING, LOOKING NORTH
9 OF 11

MIHP # F-3-12
SHILLING FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN FEGLER
JUNE 2010
NEG SAVED
DINING ROOM, LOOKING NORTH
10 OF 11

MUTT # F-3-12
SHIRLEY FARMHOUSE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
KIRSTEN PEELER
JAN 2010
MD SHPO
KITCHEN, FIREPLACE, WOODWORK EAST 11 of 11

F-3-12
Schley House
Gas House Pike
Private

1850's
Edward Schley

The Schley House, a two and a half story common bond brick structure, was built in the 1850's by Edward and Eve Margaret Schley. The land on which the house and farm are situated was obtained by Eve Margaret Schley from the will of her father, Captain John Brengle, a Frederick area hero of the War of 1812.

The principal facade of the structure is five bays wide. Occupying the third bay is the main entrance which consists of a panelled wooden door with two light transom, corner lights and three side lights. The remaining bays are occupied by 6/6 windows framed by wooden louvered shutters. A jib window framed by wooden panelled and louvered shutters. A jib window framed by wooden panelled and louvered shutters occupies the third bay of the second floor. Above this window in the center gable is found a six light fanlight framed by a flat arch.

A three bay entrance porch spans the facade of the structure supported by wooden columns with plain railing. A second porch with the exact proportions is found on the south side of the structure. The entire structure rests on a coursed, quarried stone foundation with brick water table. The structure is covered by a standing seam tin roof. A dentiled cornice lies below the roof and continues on both the north and south sides. Two brick interior chimneys rise from the facade and four from the rear additions.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST F-3-12
MAGI : 1102225504

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Schley House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN
Frederick

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sixth M 67

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Mary Schley

Telephone #: 662-2238

STREET & NUMBER
Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN
Frederick

__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 1032
Folio #: 947

STREET & NUMBER
North Court St.

CITY, TOWN
Frederick

STATE
Maryland 21701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

F-3-12

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Schley House, a two and a half story common bond brick structure, faces east from the west side of Gas House Pike.

The principal facade is five bays wide. Occupying the third bay is the main entrance. It consists of a panelled wooden door set in a recessed doorway with a two light transom, two corner lights, and three light side lights. The entrance is crowned by a single wooden lintel. Occupying the remaining bays on the first and second floors are original 6/6 windows framed by wooden louvered shutters caught by cast iron shutter stops and topped by plain wooden lintels. Occupying the third bay of the second floor is a jib window framed by partially louvered, partially panelled shutters. A six light fanlight is located in the front gable of the structure, topped by a flat arch.

A three bay entrance porch spans the facade of the structure. It is supported by six plain wooden columns framed by plain wooden railing. The porch is covered by a standing seam tin roof. Beneath the roof is a plain boxed cornice.

The entire structure rests on a raised, coursed, quarried stone foundation with brick water table. The structure is covered by an original standing seam tin roof. Beneath the roof is a dentiled cornice that spans the facade and continues on the north and south sides of the structure. Two corbeled brick interior chimneys rise from the facade.

The south side of the house features a second three bay entrance porch. The porch is supported by six plain wooden columns framed by wooden railing. A plain boxed cornice lies below the standing seam tin roof that covers the porch. Two jib windows are found on the south side of the structure with original 6/6 panes framed by full length, floor to ceiling wooden louvered shutters. To the rear of the south side of the structure a stepped brick cornice lies below the standing seam roof.

The north side of the structure incorporates a number of outbuildings attached to the original two story rear addition to form a courtyard effect. Four brick chimneys rise from the rear addition, two from the connecting brick outbuildings, and two from the rear addition; one from the north and one from the south gable end. A two story open porch supported by plain wooden columns and framed by plain wooden railing is found on the north side of the structure.

The Schley House is approached by a double driveway lined with maple trees that form an impressive setting for this lovely brick residence. The drive leads to the rear barns and outbuildings that form Greentop Farm.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Schley House, a two and a half story common bond brick structure, is located on the west side of Gas House Pike facing east.

The Schley House was built by Edward and Eve Margaret Schley in the 1850's. The land on which the house and farm are situated was obtained by Eve Margaret Schley from her father, Captain John Brengle, by his will dated December, 1834.[1] Captain John Brengle was the owner of a large tract of land in the Gas House Pike area. He was the builder of the neighboring Harry Routzahn House. Captain Brengle was a hero of the War of 1812. He had single-handedly recruited a full company from the Frederick area in a single day, August 25, 1814, according to local tradition.[2]

The house and farm have been owned by a succession of owners through the years. In 1941 the property returned to the Schley family when a descendant of the original owners purchased the property from Granville M. Smith.[3] The house and farm have remained in the Schley family to the present day.

The Schley House is significant as a beautifully proportioned and executed structure. Architectural details such as the jib windows are rare in homes in the vicinity of the Schley House. The decorative treatment and excellent workmanship found in the construction of the house make it a significant structure and one worthy of rating among the finest homes in the county.

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[1]Frederick County Record of Wills, Liber G.M.E. 2; Folio 86.

[2]T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967) Vol. I, page 167.

[3]Frederick County Land Records, Liber 430; Folio 247.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-3-12

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Frederick County Land Records.

Frederick County Record of Wills.

Williams, T. J. C., History of Frederick County Maryland, (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967), Vol. I, page 167.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 117 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Deborah Sheetenhelm, Intern clh

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

8/28/79

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

TELEPHONE

694-1063

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

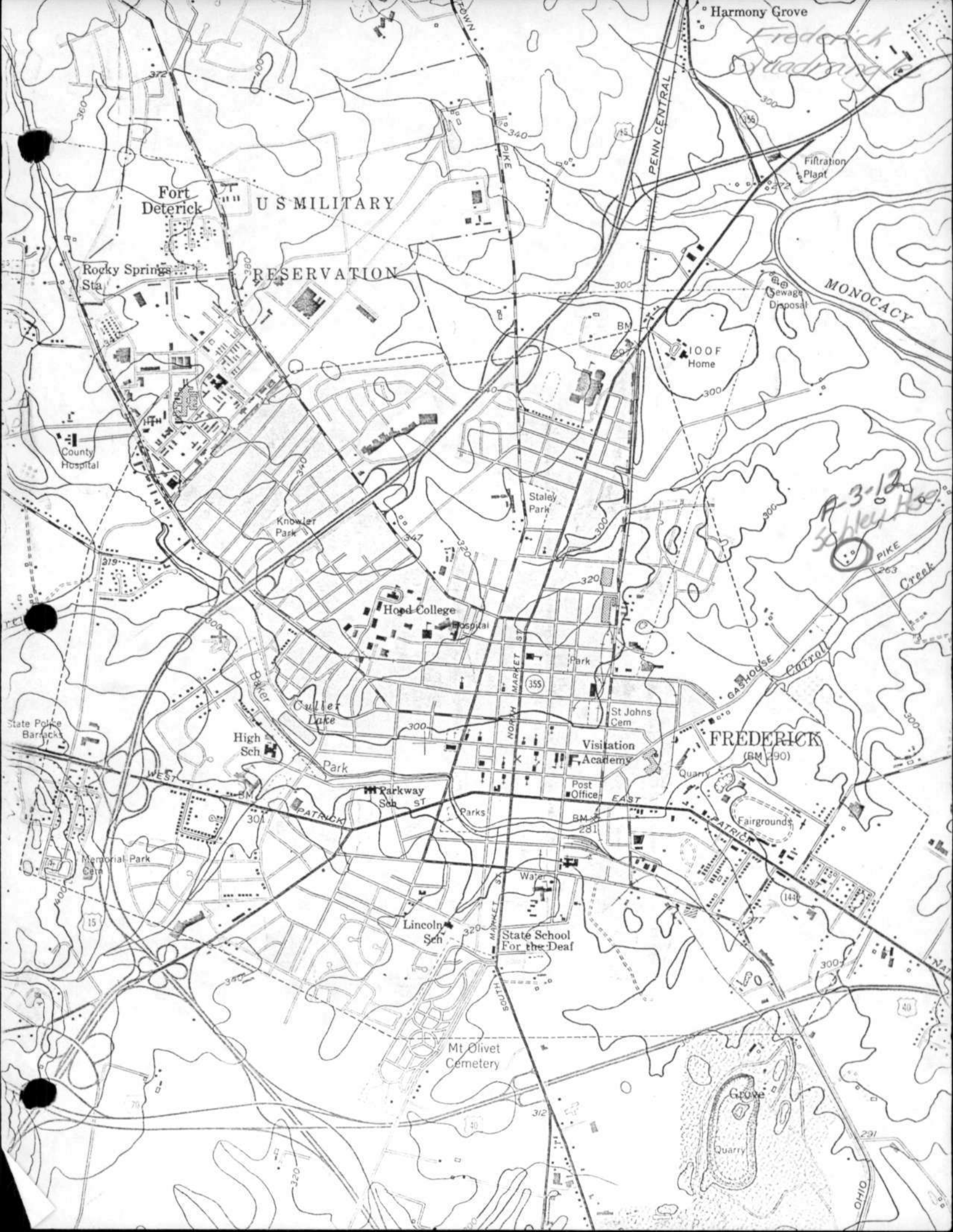
STATE

Maryland

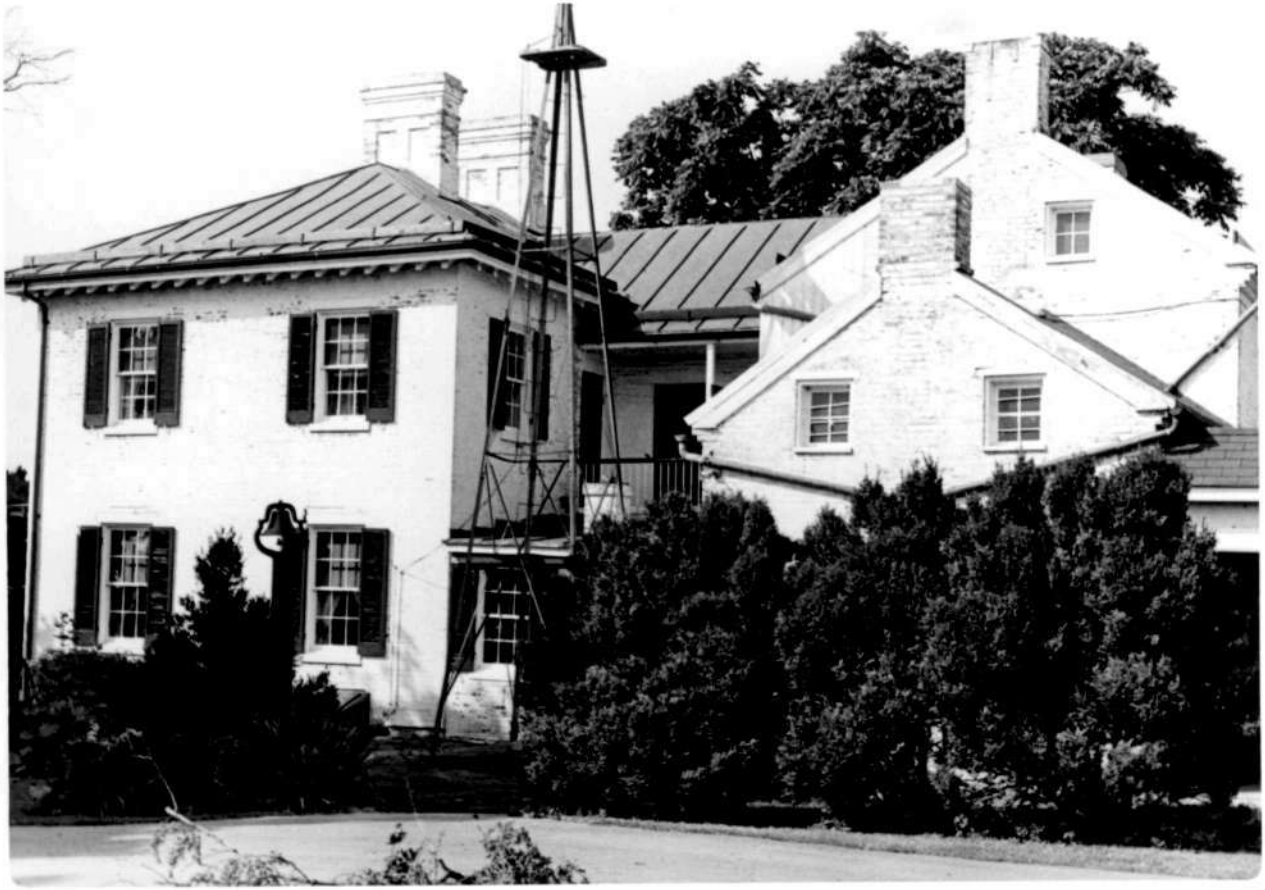
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438


Harmony Grove
Frederick Quadrangle
PENN CENTRAL
Filtration Plant
Fort Deterick
U S MILITARY
RESERVATION
Rocky Springs Sta
Sewage Disposal
MONOCACY
BM
I O O F Home
County Hospital
Staley Park
Knowler Park
A-3-12 Schley House
PIKE
Creek
Hood College
Hospital
Park
NORTH MARKET ST
355
Baker
Culler Lake
GASHOUSE
Carroll
St Johns Cem
State Police Barracks
High Sch
Visitation Academy
FREDERICK
(BM 290)
Park
WEST
Parkway Sch
Post Office
EAST
Quarry
BM 301
PATRICK
Parks
BM 281
Fairgrounds
Memorial Park Cem
Water
Lincoln Sch
State School For the Deaf
SOUTH MARKET ST
Mt Olivet Cemetery
Grove
Quarry
OHIO

F-3-12
Schley House
northeast
elevation
DES 6/15/79
W/S Dan House
Pike



F-3-12
Schley House
north elevation
DES 6/15/79
w/o Gas House
Pike